

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal--Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

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ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1856.

VOL. LVI. NO. 16.

Choice Poetry.

TO AN INFANT SLEEPING.

Sleep on, loved one, sleep on;
Let slumber's soft, soothing influence, come
And smooth thy brow, and with his magic power
Bid happy dreams to thee. Thou art like some
Fair spirit, in that land where clouds never lower,
But all is bliss and peace; where joys are
Like flowers are strewn around, profusion gay,
A song of transport, every harp emotion
To full ecstasy, and every joy
Tells pleasure and an episode in life.
But life itself, and heaven with pleasure rife,
Sleep on, loved one, sleep on.

THE MIDNIGHT WIND.

Moanfully,
This midnight wind doth sigh,
Like some sweet plaintive melody
Of some long gone by;
It speaks a tale of olden years—
Of hopes that blossomed to decay,
Of sunny smiles that set in tears,
And loves that moulder in the clay.

Miscellaneous.

Cold Feet.

There is no more fruitful source of pulmonary disease than cold feet. Cold feet cannot possibly occur if the circulation is properly kept up. A sense of coldness in them is an indication that they are not sufficiently protected by clothing. Our bodies are often overburdened with overcoats and wrapping shawls, while our limbs are but imperfectly covered. Now, there is nothing more dangerous than allowing the feet to become damp and cold. Health requires that they should always be warm and dry. It is better to pay the tailor and shoemaker, and hoister, for preserving you in health, than to pay the doctor for curing you after you have become ill. Recall some of your past experience, and you will soon discover that two thirds of the colds you have suffered from were produced by getting cold and wet feet. The Indians understand this fully. In their wigwags they always lie down with their feet towards the fire. When they are traveling in cold weather and are compelled to camp in the open air, they dig a hole in the earth, in the centre of which they build a fire, and then lie down in a circle, each one hanging his legs into the hole. In this custom they have the simple guidance of experience. Abernethy's rules for the preservation of health were all embraced in the following maxim: "Keep the feet warm, the head cool, and the bowels open." We have experienced in our own person the intimate sympathy existing between the circulation in the extremities and the lungs. For years cold feet and a feeling of chilliness in the limbs have almost invariably been followed by bronchial irritation. Within a few hours, in fact, of such exposure, we had the nose stuffed, and began to hawk and clear the throat.

A Good Hint.

Did our politicians, including, of course, the honorable members of our legislatures, display all the zeal, and spend a tithe of the money, to enlighten and encourage agriculture, and to render the earth more prolific in the bounties of providence, that they display and expend in the scramble for power—for the spoils of office—which many grasp at but few obtain—we should have less complaint of hard times; and we should become, what we too vainly boast of being already, an independent, a prosperous and happy people. There would then seem but little occasion for young lawyers and boys running about to instruct our sturdy farmers in their interests and political duties.

The woman who depreciates her husband, still more depreciates herself.

If a woman would have the world respect her husband she must set the example.

A good husband and a good wife are the world to each other.

Kindnesses are slow away in the heart like bags of lavender in a drawer, to sweeten every object around them.

Life's enclaved cup but sparkles near the brim!

A Southern Story.

Twenty years ago, it was the custom in northwestern Georgia, as indeed it was throughout the southwest, for dry-goods dealers to keep a barrel of "spirits" in the back room, and to treat liberal customers to a glass whenever desired.

Fillens and Dabberly were such dealers in one of the small towns indicated; and they had for a customer a clever rollicking old fellow, named Joe Denny, who drank whiskey in preference to water always, and whose wife was "flesh of his flesh" in that particular. The old couple would come to town, trade quite freely, and quite freely imbibe the spirits in the back room of the dealers we have named.

On one occasion both the old man and old woman continued their potations inordinately; and as Fillens observed that his goods went better the drunker the old woman became, he pressed her to drink.

At last she refused unless he "would sweeten it with a little sugar." Fillens indulged her, and when the old people started for home in the evening late, the old man could scarcely mount his horse, and the good wife had actually to be lifted and placed on the pillow behind him. Happily she leaned one way, and her husband the other, so that the gravitating point was between them; and as she clung to him insistently, they passed out of the village safely.

Before reaching their home, however, they had to cross a small creek, and when their horse stepped in to drink, the old lady having reached unconsciousness, releasing her hold, slid quietly into the stream below. Occupied with his thoughts, the old man did not perceive his loss, but jogged slowly homeward. Arrived there, the children inquired anxiously for "mammy," but the old man could only say that she had been on the "errand," and the "errand" had kicked nary time; so he couldn't say where she mout be; and threw himself stupid on the bed.

Girls and boys flew along the road the old man had come, yelling "mammy! mammy!" but of course, no "mammy" responded.

When they arrived at the creek, the oldest girl shouted, "there she is sitting down in the creek!"

And there she was seated comfortably in the water, which came nearly up to her mouth. As she swayed back and forth, now yielding to the impetuosity of the stream, and now resisting it with some success, the muddy fluid would occasionally wet her lips, and each time it did so, she would faintly exclaim with a grim effort to smile:

The Man that Wished for Death.

The habit of avoiding personal danger, or the instinct that leads to the preservation of life, is so strong, that persons who are resolved on suicide sometimes conduct in a very ludicrous manner, under the fear of that death which they are so desirous of procuring.

We have heard a story of a countryman, who had made up his mind to "shuffle off this mortal coil," and only waited until he had settled in his mind the most comfortable way of dying. Not being able readily to agree with himself on this important point, he informed a neighbor of his whom he met with an axe on his shoulder, that he was resolved upon death, and would take it as a great favor if he would assist him in the accomplishment of his purpose.

His neighbor, being willing to humor the candidate for a change of worlds, told him he was just going into the woods a chopping, and that if he would accompany him, he would fell a tree upon him, and put an end to his life with very little trouble.

"I'm very much obliged to you," said the weary-of-the-world, "and shall consider myself bound to you for life. I'll go and be killed directly."

Accordingly he followed the axe-man to the woods. A tall tree was chosen, and was directed where to stand, so as to receive the full force of the fall. He fixed himself on the spot, folded his arms and prepared to wait the event. The chopper began to lay on with vigorous blows, while the death's candidate kept his eyes upon the top of the tree, to see when it would fall. He stood composedly for a while—but at length began to appear uneasy, and not perfectly satisfied with his prospect.

And while the axe-man seemed to him to redouble his blows, he kept winking and winking, he thought he perceived the tree to nod, and the next moment would be his last. The cold sweat began to issue from his skin, his limbs trembled—he could stand it no longer! He took to flight and never looked behind him until he had got at least forty rods, when he ventured to stop. He was pursued by the axe-man, who on coming up asked him why he ran away?

"Oh," said he, "I was afraid if I staid there I should be killed!"

"I thought," returned the chopper, "you came on purpose to be killed!"

How the Apes Catch Crabs.

A traveler in Java relates the following amusing scene which he witnessed, in the company of some of the natives:

After walking close up to the old camp again, they were on the point of turning back, when a young fellow emerged from the thicket, and said a few words to the mandor. The latter turned with a laugh to Frank, and asked him if he had ever seen the apes catch crabs. Frank replied in the negative, and the mandor taking his hand, led him gently and cautiously through the deserted village, to a spot which the young fellow had pointed out, and where the old man had formerly planted his hedge, rendering it an easy task for them to approach unobserved.

At length they reached the boundary of the former settlement—a dry, stony soil, a strip of single tall pandanus trees, whose roots were thickly interlaced with creeping plants, formed as it were, the advanced posts of the vegetable kingdom. Behind this they crawled along, and cautiously raising their heads, they saw several apes, at a distance of two or three hundred paces, who were perched looking for something as they walked up and down the beach while others stood motionless.

It was the long tailed, brown variety, and Frank was beginning to regret that he had not his telescope with him, to watch the motions of these strange beings more closely, when one of them, a tremendous large fellow, began to draw nearer to them. Carefully examining the ground, over which he went with all fours, he stood at intervals to scratch himself, or to snap at some insect that buzzed around him.

He came so close that Frank fancied that he must scent them, and give the alarm to the other monkeys, when suddenly passing over a little elevation covered with withered reedy grass, he here discovered a party of crabs, parading up and down on the hot sand. With a bound he was amongst them, but not quick enough to catch a single one; for the crabs, though apparently so clumsy, darted like lightning into a quantity of small holes or cavities, which made the ground resemble a sieve, and the ape could not thrust his paws after them, for the orifice was too narrow.

The mandor nudged Frank gently to draw his attention, and they saw the ape, after crawling once or twice up and down the small strip of land, and peering into various holes, with his nose close to the ground, suddenly seating himself very gravely by one of them, which he fancied most suitable. He then brought round his long tail to the front, thrust the end of it into the cavity, until he met with an obstacle, and suddenly made a face which so amused Frank, that he would have laughed loudly but that the mandor raised his finger warningly—and directly the ape drew out his extraordinary line with a jerk.

At the end of it, however, hung the desired booty, a fat crab, by one of its claws, and swinging it around on the ground with such violence as to make it lose its hold, he took it in his left paw, picked up a stone with the other, and after cracking the shell, devoured the savory contents with evident satisfaction.

Four or five he thus caught in succession, on each occasion when the crab nipped him, making a face of heroic resignation and pain, but each time he was successful, and he must have found in the dainty dish, and the revenge for the nip, abundant satisfaction for the pain he endured, or else he would not have set to work again so soon.

Bagged and Drowned.

The following story is told in English papers by a late arrival:

Near the villa of the Pasha of Constantinople, is the hospital where the wounded and debilitated French officers are cured and quartered. Some convalescents managed to open a communication with some of the Pasha's wives, who obtaining permission to visit for four days others of that functionary's wives in a distant seraglio, took up their abode in the hospital, and were having a jolly time of it with the French officers abroad. The Pasha, however, got wind of the affair, and surrounding the hospital with his troops demanded the women. The officers refused to give them up until the troops were withdrawn, and then only on a promise that they should not be harmed. But the Pasha, on getting them again within the portals of his seraglio, had them immediately sewed up in bags, and drowned in the Bosphorus, according to the requirements of the Turkish law in such cases made and provided.

Romance and Reality.

The Sandusky Register narrates the following affecting story:

In the Lunatic Asylum at Columbus is a pair of insane lovers. Mental anxiety of a peculiar character is supposed to have deranged the intellect of the young man, who was sent to the Asylum some time ago, cured, it was hoped permanently, and sent home. While at home he fell deeply in love with a young girl, who returned her devotion, and they became tenderly attached to each other. But unhappily the mad lady returned upon the young man; he was separated from the object of his love, and sent back to the asylum. Left to herself, to nurse upon her bereavement, and the sad destiny of her lover, the mind of the girl became also affected, almost as it might seem, from sympathy—and it was not long before she, too, was immured within the walls that sheltered him. They are both there now. Occasionally they seem to have recovered their reason, and are permitted to hold interviews with one another. In one of these, the poor girl begged her lover to marry her, but he replied with a melancholy real enough to bring tears from the listeners—"You know that we cannot be married, Ellen; we are unfit for that happiness—poor, unfortunate creatures that we are!"

Westward Ho!

One of the most interesting sights might have been witnessed yesterday morning at the railroad depot. There arrived on the Lake Shore train two passenger cars of little children between the ages of 5 and 10 years. They numbered about eighty, and were brought from the destitute and miserable precincts of New York city, like the Five Points, and had been rescued from beggary and a life of penury and crime, through the efforts of kind and charitable people, who had gathered them up, clothed, and were now sending them to the great West, where plenty of bread and comfortable homes will be found for them.

Most of them were orphans, or children of people so destitute as to be unable to provide for them, and they were now under the care of a gentleman and three kind-hearted ladies, exchanging the foul atmosphere and miserable quarters of pent-up attics and cellars of New York, for the healthy and bracing air of the prairies and forests of the West. The sight of the clean and comfortable clothes and bright faces of four-score boys and girls is a pleasant scene, but the humanity which has secured for them a change which may result in virtuous and useful lives, excites our unqualified admiration. Mr. Phillips, the superintendent of the Toledo road, gave the party a free passage, and they went out to Oberlin last evening, intending to stop there to recuperate by a good night's rest from the fatigues of a long railroad journey. They will be placed in families at the West, and their education and comfort duly provided for. They will not be exempt from the usual vicissitudes of the world, but they will be rescued from that almost inevitable certainty of rags, misery, crime and prostitution which are so rife in the poverty-stricken slums of the great metropolis.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer, February 1.*

A Petrified Indian.

While engaged in excavating recently upon the Milwaukee and La Crosse Railroad, near Schlesinger's, Iowa, the workmen came upon the petrified remains of an Indian, and with the remains some singular relics of olden times. The body was perfect, not having suffered from decay. His height, at the present time, would be considered gigantic, measuring seven feet two inches. On his breast was a plate of copper, on which were engraved numerous hieroglyphics, the meaning of which can hardly be imagined. But there they are, a record of the past—Could these hieroglyphics be read they might, perhaps, unveil some of the mystery which hangs like a dark cloud over the history of the red man. An arrow of considerable strength and curious construction was also found with him, and especially invites the attention of antiquarians.

Ladies Drives.—M. de Trobmond, in the *Corrier des Etats Unis*, speaks of a lady now in Paris, who wears upon one dress 1490 metres (a metre is over a yard and a quarter) of fringe trimming. Fourteen hundred metres—a full mile, that is to say, the dimensions of a race course! If it were not for something to attach the fringe to, the robe itself might be omitted without inconvenience. He says also that a young lady in New York city has adorned a single dress with seven hundred and fifty yards of ribbon!

A Fearful Man Trap.

A citizen of New York, in order to protect his premises from thieves, has attached a spring board to his fence. In the end of this board, (nearly twenty feet in length,) was firmly attached a sharp and immense tobacco cutter, weighing sixteen pounds, and so prepared with springs that when any one getting from the outside and stepping upon a small platform on his way over the fence, the trap would spring and propel with great force the end of the plank containing the cutter against the one treading upon the dangerous and forbidden ground. The Tribune says:

This fearful man-trap was baited, and set several nights in succession, but without catching any game, and the inventor began to think that he had had his trouble and expense for nothing. About 2 o'clock, however, a few mornings since, this rogue catcher was heard to spring against the fence with so much force that several inmates of the house were awakened by it. As soon as possible the owner of the premises and a man in his employ hurried to the garden expecting to capture a crippled thief, but they were disappointed, the work of effectually maiming had been accomplished, but the victim had jumped into the street and hobbled off. He was traced some distance by the copious flowing of blood, but the fugitive could not be discovered, he probably having been taken up and conveyed away by some accomplices.

On entering it was discovered that the power of the spring board had forced the iron cutter through a two inch plank of the fence, by the side of which was found part of a broken shoe or boot containing three toes and other parts of a man's foot, which had been severed by the victim springing the trap. The blood at the time was flowing from the lost limb. Had he been struck in the abdomen, he would have been cut entirely in two.

Irish Migration to Canada.—An Irish convention is to assemble at Buffalo to-day, and attracts much attention in various quarters. Its purpose is to concert a general scheme for the emigration of the Irish Catholic population of the United States to Canada. Delegates have been appointed from New York city, Albany, Jersey city, Columbus, Ohio, Nashville, N. H., Milwaukee, Portage city, Wisconsin, Quincy, Easton and Salem, Mass., Detroit, and many other places both in the United States and Canada. At a meeting of the Catholics of Hamilton, C. W., to consider the project, an address was read by the Rev. Mr. Caragan, advising that in order to assist the convention, there should be information gathered as to a suitable tract of country for the Irish Catholics to settle on, and suggesting also that a society be formed throughout all North America, every member of which shall pay a fixed sum annually for a certain number of years, to enable a settling committee to purchase the lands and assist the poor settlers at least for a few years. Such an organization, it was calculated, could in four years settle comfortably on farms of their own, seven thousand five hundred families destitute of the means to settle themselves with out this help. This presupposes the organization to have a subscription capital stock of five millions of dollars taken by five hundred thousand subscribers, who agree to pay two dollars annually.

Strange Mail Matter.—An entirely new article of transmission in the mails was received at the post-office of this city a few days since. On opening one of the western mails what should bounce out of the bag but a small dog, properly addressed to the owner and marked paid, according to the rules of the department. The little fellow was glad to get his liberty again and to breathe the fresh air once more. He arrived at his destination apparently safe and well. So far as we are aware, this is the first instance of sending live animals by mail but there is no telling to what uses such a convenient means of public conveyance may be put when it is once in successful operation, and no other way presents itself. We do not know as this is a worse perversion of the design of our postal system than occasional practices of members of Congress in sending their washing thousands of miles to their homes, under the mark of public documents, and with their frank of postage free.—*Waterford, (N. Y.) Democrat.*

Losses in the Crimea.—Lord Raglan is the only peer who lost his life in the Crimea. The following Peers have lost sons:—The Duke of Sutherland, the Earl of Wemyss, the Earl of Waldegrave, the Earl of Kinnoul, Lord Braybrooke, (2,) the Earl of Cork, the Earl of Clare, Earl St. Germain. The following Peers have lost brothers:—Lord Panmure, Earl of Lonsdale, Lord Cromer. Peers who have served in the Crimea—the Earl of Lucan, the Earl of Cardigan.

Crime in Chicago.—According to a report just published there were arrested in Chicago during the last six months 3,716 persons, of whom four were ministers, four lawyers, eight doctors, and 282 females. Twenty-five were arrested for murder and attempts to murder, and 194 for being inmates of brothels. Amount of fines collected during the same time \$27,245.

The Oyster Trade of Norfolk.—It is estimated by the Norfolk Argus that \$3,000,000 are invested in the oyster trade of Virginia, and 700 vessels are engaged in the transportation department. The principals in the trade pay from 35 to 40 cents per bushel for them at the docks, and pay 125 cents per gallon for shelling them. Upon being packed and sent to the West they bring \$2 per gallon.

Burial of Washington.

We are indebted to another lady friend of this place for the perusal of an antiquated "document," being a copy of "The Pennsylvania Herald, and York General Advertiser," of January 1, 1800, which she very properly preserves with solicitous care, not only because of its age, but for the additional reason that it contains an account of the burial of the great WASHINGTON, which occurred shortly previous to the date of its issue. The account possesses a peculiar and melancholy interest, and we therefore transfer it entire to our columns:

GEORGETOWN, December 10.
On Wednesday last, the mortal part of WASHINGTON, the Great—the Father of his country, and the Friend of man, was committed to the tomb, with solemn honours and funeral pomp.

A multitude of persons assembled, from many miles around, at Mount Vernon, the choice shade and last residence of the illustrious chief. There were the groves, the spacious avenues, the beautiful and sublime scenery, the noble mansion—but, alas! the august inhabitant was now no more. That great soul was gone. His mortal part was there indeed; but, ah! how affecting! How awful the spectacle of such worth and greatness, thus, to mortal eyes, fallen!—Yes! fallen! fallen!

In the long and lofty Portico, where oft the Hero walked in all his glory, now lay the shrouded corpse. The countenance, still composed and serene, seemed to express the dignity of the spirit, which lately dwelt in that lifeless form. There those who paid the last and honors to the benefactor of his country, took an impressive—a farewell view.

On the monument at the head of the coffin, was inscribed SCENE, ad JUNCTUM—about the middle of the coffin, GLORIA DEO—and on the silver plate,

GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON.
Departed this life, on the 14th of December, '99, Aet. 68.

Between three and four o'clock, the sound of artillery from a vessel in the river, firing minute guns, awoke a solemn sorrow—the corpse was moved—a band of music with mournful melody melted the soul into all the tenderness of woe.

The procession was formed and moved on in the following order:

Cavalry—Infantry—Guards—
(With arms reversed)
Music—Clergy.
The General's Horse,
(With his saddle, holsters and pistols.)
Col. Simms, Gilpin,
Ramsey, Marsteller,
Payne, Little, Peil Drivers.

VALUABLE HOUSES & LOTS,
IN AND AROUND GETTYSBURG,
At Private Sale.
TWO TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES
opposite the English Lutheran
Church on Chambersburg street, being ex-
cellent stands for public business.
One Two-story BRICK HOUSE,
and adjoining vacant lot on Railroad
Street.
TWO highly improved LOTS on the Mil-
lerton Road, each containing about FIVE
ACRES, of which about one-third is woodland.
ONE Lot of SIX or SEVEN ACRES, west
of the Theological Seminary and adjoining
lands of Mr. Dusenbury.
ONE Lot of FOUR or FIVE ACRES, on
the ridge adjoining the railroad West of the
Borough.
Terms accommodating. Apply to
S. S. SCHMUCKER.
Jan. 7.

NOTICE.
LETTERS of Administration on the Estate
of JESSE COOK, late of Menallen town-
ship, Adams County, deceased, having been
granted to the subscriber, residing in the same
township, he hereby gives notice to all persons
indebted to said Estate to call and settle the
same, and those who have claims to present
the same, properly authenticated, for settle-
ment.
JOSIAH COOK, Adm'r.
Dec. 31.

BARZ WANTED.
WE buy **QUEBROTON BARK** for
Cash. Apply at No. 18 Bowly's
Wharf, Baltimore.
THOS. H. MATTHEWS & SON.
Dec. 17.

TO WER'S SPELLER AND
COMPLETE EXERCISER:
and TOWER'S READERS.
FIRST READER, or Primary School
Enunciator, Part I.
Second Reader, or Primary School Enun-
ciator, Part II.
Third Reader, with Complete Exercises in
Articulation.
Fourth Reader, a sequel to the Gradual.
Fifth Reader, with Principles of Elocution
practically illustrated by Elementary Exer-
cises.
Sixth Reader, with the Higher Principles
of Elocution Explained and Illustrated by
appropriate Exercises.
The Readers are prepared upon the plan of
teaching only one thing at a time, and they
contain a full, complete and original system
of exercises in Articulation, to which the au-
thor has an exclusive right.
The Elocutionary matter is simple and
comprehensive; adapted to the school-room
as only practical teachers know how to pre-
pare and adapt it.
The Selections for Reading are carefully
graded from the first step to the last.
The pieces are chaste, pure, and freed from all low
and improper expressions; they are designed
to cultivate a correct taste, to refine the feel-
ing, and to elevate mental affections. They
were selected and prepared by the true teach-
er, who alone can understand the practical
value of the expanding heart and mind of the
school-room pupil.
Also, **TOWER'S Elements of Grammar**, for
beginners, and **Tower's English Grammar** for
advanced classes.
Teachers, School Committees, Clergymen,
and all others interested in Education are in-
vited to call and examine these Books.
DANIEL BERNES & Co.,
Publishers, No. 55 South Street, N. York.
For sale at A. D. BUEHLER'S Drug
and Book Store, Gettysburg, Pa.
Oct. 15.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.
THE subscribers would respectfully an-
nounce to their friends and the public
that they have opened a **NEW HARDWARE**
STORE in Baltimore street, adjoining the
residence of David Ziegler, Gettysburg, in
which they are opening a large and general
assortment of
Hardware, Iron, Steel,
GROceries,
CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS
Spring, Axes, Saddles,
CEDAR WARE, SHOE FINDINGS
Paints, Oils, & Dye-Stuffs,
in general, including every description of ar-
ticles in the above line of business; to which
they invite the attention of Coachmakers,
Saddlers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cabinet-
makers, Shoemakers, and the public generally.
Our stock having been selected with great
care, and purchased for Cash, we guarantee,
(for the ready money) to dispose of any part
of it on as reasonable terms as they can be
purchased of any where.
We are particularly requesting a call from our
friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public
favor; we are determined to establish a char-
acter for selling Goods at low prices, and
doing business on fair principles.
JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.
Gettysburg, June 9.

NEW ENGLISH GRAMMAR.
Granite Stone-Yard.
THE undersigned respectfully inform the
citizens of Gettysburg and the public gen-
erally, that they have opened a **GRANITE**
STONE YARD, on South Baltimore Street,
opposite the residence of Geo. Stryker, where
they are prepared to furnish **Granite Stone**,
dressed in every style, for MONUMENTS,
DOLLS, SILLIS and STEPS, and every kind of
building or ornamental use. Also, **CEMENT**
BLOCKS and **Bricks**, of all kinds, and a
general variety of dressed Granite.
The undersigned having had considerable
experience in their business, respectfully in-
vite persons wishing anything in their line to
give us a call—we are prepared to furnish
the same article **CHEAPER** than it has ever
been heretofore offered in Gettysburg.
HENRY S. BENNER,
PETER BEITLER.
Dec. 10.

TAILORING.
Removed a few doors South of the old Stand
J. H. SKELLY respectfully informs his
old customers and the public generally,
that he continues the **TAILORING** **BUSI-
NESS**, at his new stand in South Baltimore
street, where he will be happy to accommodate
all who may patronize him. All work
sent to his care warranted to fit and be of most
substantial make. Thankful for past favors,
he solicits a continuance of public patronage.
The **New York Spring and Summer**
FASHIONS are received. Call and see him.
April 16.

EAGLE HOTEL,
GETTYSBURG, Pa.
THE subscriber announces to his friends
and the public generally, that he has taken
the above well known **HOTEL**, in Gettysburg,
which has been kept for a number of years
by Mr. J. W. Lutz, and is prepared to
accommodate the public in the most satisfac-
tory manner. His **TABLE** will always be
covered with the best of the market, and he
will endeavor to give satisfaction in all
his LIQUORS good and pure, and he is well
provided with every article to make those com-
fortable who give him their patronage.
BROCKERS are also invited to call
with him, as his Stabling is large and commodi-
ous.
PETER SHIPLEY.
Gettysburg, Nov. 13.

8100—PROCLAMATION.
To the President and the People.
PROF. CHARLES McGRATH, of Phila-
delphia, has sent an agent on with his
"Electric Oil," and will forfeit \$100 if he can-
not cure every case of Rheumatism, Neuralgia,
Nervous, Spinal and Bronchial Coughs,
Croup, Sore Throat, Erysipelas, Scrofula,
Swelled Glands, Stiff Joints, Pains in the
Back, Head, Stomach, and Pains of all
kinds, &c.
Come and see.
Have you heard of the wonderful cures
made in Baltimore?
People come from 50 to 100 miles to see the
Doctor in Philadelphia and cure them.
Come and see **Prof. C. McGRATH**,
No. 20 South 3rd Street, N. York.
J. P. Brennan, Peterborough, N. H.; R. W.
Riley & Co., Hildesheim; and Jacob King,
Haverhill, Mass.

Shoemakers. Come this Way.
FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS will sell you
MOROCOS from 25 cents to \$1.00, the
cheapest lot ever brought to the county.
Call soon at the
STION OF THE RED FRONT.

GREAT ATTRACTION
At the Sand-stone Front.
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
George Arnold
HAS just now finished making up, and
has on hand, as large a stock of **REA-
DY-MADE CLOTHING**, suitable for the Fall
and Winter Season, as has ever been offered
to the Public in this place. His **CLOTH-
ING** is all of his own manufacturing, and made
of the very best materials, and none of
your CITY-MADE TRASH, which has been
put together in a hurry by cutting the poor
seamstress with a large pair of shears, or
done with the loop-knife of a Sewing Ma-
chine, which if one stitch gives way the whole
seam is gone. We give fair wages, have our
work well done, and made of the best materi-
als, and our young ladies come in with the
garments with smiling countenances and cheer-
ful hearts. We have now on hand
Coats of all grades & colors from 1 to 20\$,
Pants " " " 50 cents to 10\$,
Vests " " " 62 cents to 7\$,
made of all colors, and in every variety of
style. We have experienced workmen em-
ployed constantly cutting out and making up
all kinds of Black, Blue, Olive, Claret, Green,
Brown and Drab Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres,
Satinets, Jeans, Vestings, Drawers, Shirts,
&c., &c.
Having just returned from the East, we
have now on hand, in connection with our
Clothing Store, a very large stock of cheap
Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Coatings, Jeans,
&c., &c., of every variety of color. We have
just received the Fall and Winter Fashions,
and if we cannot please you in a garment
made up we can at all times take your mea-
sure, and make up a garment that will please
on short notice. We will not make the bold
assertion that we will sell 25 per cent. cheaper
than any body else, but that we will sell any
article in our line as cheap as the cheapest, and
a little cheaper, and a good deal better. Give
us a call, examine and judge for yourselves.
Come one, come all, to the **CLOTHING EM-
PORIUM**, at the
Sand-stone Front of GEO. ARNOLD.
Oct. 8.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.
THE subscribers would respectfully an-
nounce to their friends and the public
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STORE in Baltimore street, adjoining the
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Hardware, Iron, Steel,
GROceries,
CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS
Spring, Axes, Saddles,
CEDAR WARE, SHOE FINDINGS
Paints, Oils, & Dye-Stuffs,
in general, including every description of ar-
ticles in the above line of business; to which
they invite the attention of Coachmakers,
Saddlers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cabinet-
makers, Shoemakers, and the public generally.
Our stock having been selected with great
care, and purchased for Cash, we guarantee,
(for the ready money) to dispose of any part
of it on as reasonable terms as they can be
purchased of any where.
We are particularly requesting a call from our
friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public
favor; we are determined to establish a char-
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doing business on fair principles.
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Gettysburg, June 9.

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GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY.
A NEW FIRM.
THE undersigned, having entered into
partnership to carry on the Foundry busi-
ness under the firm of **WARREN & SONS**,
heretofore known to the citizens of Adams
and adjoining counties, that we are prepared
to make every thing in our line of business.
We have constantly on hand, the **HATHA-
WAY** and other
COOKING STOVES,
the **Parlor Air-tight**, and **Nine plate** Stoves,
of various styles and sizes, Pots, Kettles and
Pans, and all other Iron Cooking Utensils,
Waffle Irons, Washing Machines, Ash-pails,
Boat-scrubbers, &c. Castings for Mills and
other Machinery. **PLOUGH CASTINGS** of
every description, &c. We make the **Seyler**,
Hoover, and different kinds of **Withen**
Ploughs. We have also got different pat-
terns of
PAVING & BAILING
for Cemeteries, Yards and Porches, which
can't be beat for beauty or cheapness.
All the above articles will be sold cheap
for Cash or Country Produce.
BLACKSMITHING still continued.
BRASS CASTINGS and every thing in
our line made to order.
THRESHING MACHINES repaired at
short notice. **Blowing Moulders** ourselves,
we will do our work better and cheaper.
THOMAS WARREN,
MARTIN WARREN,
HIRSH WARREN,
THOMAS A. WARREN,
Gettysburg, May 4.

TRUSSES! TRUSSES! TRUSSES!
C. H. NEEDLES,
Truss and Brace Establishment,
S. W. Cor. of Fifth and Race streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTER of **FINE FRENCH TRUSSES**, combin-
ing **extreme lightness**, ease and durability,
with correct construction.
Internal or ruptured patients can be suited
by remitting amounts, as below—Sending
number of inches round the hips, and stating
side affected.
Cost of Single Truss, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5. Double
—\$5, \$6, \$8, and \$10.
Instructions as to wear, and how to effect a
cure, when possible, sent with the Truss.
Also for sale in great variety.
Dr. Banning's Improved Patent Body
Brace.
For the cure of Prolapsus Uteri; Spinal Protrus-
sion; and other Shoulder Braces, Chest
Expanders and Erector Braces, adapted to all
with Stoop Shoulders and Weak Lungs; Eng-
lish Elastic Abdominal B-Bits, Suspensories,
Syringes—male and female.
Ladies' Rooms, with Lady attendants.
July 30.

WOOD'S
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.
Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia.
THE attention of the public is invited to
the extensive manufactory and ware-
room of the subscriber, who is prepared to
furnish, at the shortest notice, **IRON RAIL-
ING** of every description for Cemeteries, Pub-
lic and Private Buildings, also Verandas,
Balconies, Fountains, Seats, Chairs, Lions,
Dogs, &c., and other Ornamental Iron Work
of a decorative character, all of which is ex-
ecuted with the express view of pleasing the
taste, while they combine all the requisites of
beauty and substantial construction.
Purchasers may rely on having all articles
carefully boxed and shipped to their place of
destination.
A book of designs will be sent to those who
wish to make a selection.
ROBERT WOOD,
Ridge Avenue below Spring Garden St., Phila.
Oct. N.

Who Wants to be Married?
THE ART OF LOVE-MAKING.
The most extraordinary book of the Nineteenth
Century.
The Bliss of Marriage.
THE WAY TO THE ALTAR.
Marriage made easy; or, how to win a Lover.
The secret of 100 pages, 32 mo. Price \$1.
500,000 copies already issued. The fourth edi-
tion. Printed on the new paper, and illus-
trated in the first part of the art.
"Love rules the court, it emp the grave,
For Love is Heaven, and Heaven is Love."
The book is the best and most valuable guide
for love—of the life of the individual.
Who, did they know some gentle charm,
The hours of those they love to warm.
Might love, might die in bliss supreme,
Pursuing their bliss, they die in dream.
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Who, did they know some gentle charm,
The hours of those they love to warm.
Might love, might die in bliss supreme,
Pursuing their bliss, they die in dream.
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From the Fejee Islands.

A few days ago we published an account of some horrible massacres at the Fejee Islands. By the arrival of the U. S. steamer, the *Albatross*, on the 2d inst., from those islands, we hear that the authors of the bloody deeds have been severely punished. The Panama Star says:

The United States ship John Adams left this port in July last, bound to the Fejee Islands, to inquire into and seek reparation for many cruelties committed by the natives inhabiting those islands, and to demand indemnity for the plunder of several American ships trading and fishing in the Fejeean Archipelago.

The obstinate and refractory nature of these savages demanding the exercise of vigorous and harsh measures, the commander of the John Adams deemed it expedient to teach them their obligations to the human race, and did so in a manner that made some impression upon them; and which, it is to be hoped, they will long remember.

During the cruise of the John Adams in the Fejee group of islands five sharp engagements took place between the crew and the natives of Polynesia, in which American sailors were always victorious.

Five of their largest towns were burnt, and all the houses therein reduced to ashes.

We learn that the important treaty has been ratified by Commander Boutwell and Tai-Vite of Tokoman, the King of the Fejeean Islands, in accordance with the provisions of the American Government, the particulars of which have not been ascertained.

The visit of this ship to the Fejee Islands has resulted in re-establishing order and restoring the confidence of American citizens residing there.

We also find the following paragraph in the *Valparaiso Mercury*, of Dec. 30:

The American corvette John Adams came in on the 21st, forty-four days from the Fejee Islands. She was here in February last. She returns from a visit of punishment to the Fejeeans, on account of depredations committed by them on whale ships and their crews wrecked on their coasts.

It is hoped the severity of the lesson will be effective to restrain the propensities of these cannibals for the future.

The Fejee Islands form a group in the South Pacific Ocean, east of the New Hebrides, between latitude 16 degrees 30 minutes and 19 degrees 30 minutes south, and longitude 177 degrees east and 178 degrees west. The entire group comprises altogether 154 islands, 66 of which are inhabited.

They are the Eastern and Aeso groups, the latter forming the west side of the archipelago. There are numerous spacious outlets or passages to and from the central group, enclosed by the group, known as the *Goro Sea*.

Two of the islands only are of large size, namely, Viti, Levu and Paoo (Paoo) or Sandwaid Islands. Among the smaller may be mentioned Vuna, Kandaboo, Ovola, Bado, Ambow, Muthuanu, and Goro; some of the others, though smaller, are populous.

The inhabitants of these islands are a barbarous and savage race, remarkable for their ferocity and cannibal propensities. They are also extremely covetous and addicted to lying.

Hand-to-hand combats are frequent among them, and cannibalism is common. The Fejeeans are ruled by chiefs, to whom great reverence is paid, and who in turn appear to acknowledge the supremacy of the Chief of Ambow, who has recently assumed the title of Tai Viti, King of the Fejeeans.

The missionaries have made great progress in the inward group. The towns of the islands are usually fortified with strong palisades, and have but two entrances, in which are gates, the passage being so narrow as to admit of only one person at a time.

The population of the islands is estimated at 138,000.

The Outrages at the Fejee Islands.—A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from the Fejee Islands, thus speaks of some of the outrages for which the United States ship John Adams recently destroyed several towns:

Nanaka, being wrecked at the Turtle Oase, and twenty-eight persons on board of her killed. The Charles Doggett, trading in the group, was boarded by the natives, and nine killed. The captain and two of the hands of the ship Amiable Josephine were murdered at one of the adjacent islands.

The captain of a schooner from Tahiti and his mate were killed. The brig Janu, arriving at these islands and the captain coming on shore in his boat, was secured with the boat's crew, and in danger of being killed, when we called a steamer and rescued him at a high rate; but unfortunately previous to our arrival at the spot nine were killed. The Blackbird was forcibly taken and her crew thrown overboard and killed struggling in the water.

One of our boats, on a trading cruise to the other islands, had three hands killed, and the fourth taken on shore and put to a slow and cruel death. A trading vessel belonging to an American, put into a harbor for water at one of the islands, and while there was attacked, his wife murdered, and the brains of his infant child knocked out on a stone before his eyes, and he was only spared to repair his masts, being a handy man in that respect. Another of our company was killed, and the stumps of his arms and legs stuck in the sand and fired at.

A boat containing four of our number anchored at one of the windward islands at dark, and was attacked by the natives. Three were killed, and the fourth shot in the leg and carried on the shore with his companions. The next day he was obliged to witness the horrible feast they were making upon the bodies of his comrades, and to witness the bodies burned on the beach of his friends. The following day they cut off one of his legs, and compelled him to sit and see it devoured; and on the third day they finished him.

Printing in the Woods.—The Wisconsin Mirror is printed in the woods. There is not a dwelling, except that of the editor, within half a mile. The wild foliage of the forest looks over the office, and wild game is all around it. Still, the editor is a cheerful spirit, and expects a large volume to appear.

The Portland Star of Maine says that by the aid of this year there will be a continuous line of railway from the Atlantic coast to Portland or New York City. A distance of 1,400 miles, making it, says the paper, the longest line of railway in the world.

The Supply of California Gold Exhausted.—It is stated that a merchant of San Francisco, who has pretty thoroughly explored the mining districts of that State, says that not one acre in a thousand throughout the mining region has, as yet, ever been prospected, and that thousands of years must elapse before the mines will give out from the reason that there is not sufficient water to enable men to exhaust them.

Manufactured Brains.—There are eight hundred tons of brains in the market of London, which turn out about three hundred tons per week, or 150,000 dozen through the year.

A Melancholy Case of Poisoning.

The Pittsburg (Mass.) Eagle gives the following account of a melancholy case of poisoning, which occurred in the town of Richmond recently:

"It seems that Dr. Jennings had occasion to administer strychnine to a patient on Thursday, the 21st ult., and on his return home left his medicine case, containing the powder which were unused, in his study. At the time the only daughter of Dr. J., a beautiful child of nine years, was ill with some slight disorder, for which Dr. J.'s powder had been prescribed. Her little brother thinking to play doctor, ventured into the proscribed room, took out the fatal powder, and offered them to his sister, who refused them. One of them, however, dropped on the floor by the table, and Mrs. J., supposing it to be one of the Doctor's powders, picked it up, placed it with them, and afterwards gave it to her daughter. The result was, of course, her death in a short time, and before the physicians who had been summoned could arrive."

A Missouri Heroine in Oregon.—The accounts received some time ago from the Indian war in Oregon mentioned the heroic defense of herself and child, by a Mrs. Harris, against the Indians, after her husband had been slain.

Her husband was killed by the first fire of the Indians, and Mrs. Harris, with her daughter, who was severely wounded, undaunted by the fearful odds against them, barred the doors of their cabin, and, loading and firing their guns, in spite of the husband and father's warning, fought the savages for eight hours, when they were relieved by the arrival of a friendly party. She killed several of the red devils, and kept up such a hot fire on the roof as to prevent them from approaching near enough to set the cabin on fire, which they repeatedly attempted to do.

This heroic woman was the daughter of James Young, an old settler of Lafayette county, Missouri, whence she moved, with her husband, to Oregon in 1853. Such a heroine deserves all the honor that can be awarded to her, and Congress should grant her a handsome pension for life. —*St. Louis News*, Feb. 8.

Gold Winters.—The Philadelphia Inquirer contains some extracts from an old journal which shows that there were some very severe winters previous to 1790.

"The whole winter of 1788 was intensely cold." The whole Delaware was closed from the 28th of December to the 10th of March.

"The winters of 1796 and 1797 were tolerably mild. There were some cold days of course."

"The winters of 1784 and 1785 were tolerably mild, notwithstanding much snow fell."

"The winter of 1783 was long and severe. The Delaware was closed as early as the 28th of November, and continued ice-bound until the 18th of March. The mercury was several times below zero."

"The winter of 1782 was also very cold. The Delaware froze over in one night opposite the city."

"The winter of 1781 was very mild, but the spring was cold and backward."

"The whole winter of 1780 was intensely cold. The Delaware was closed from the 1st of December to the 14th of March. The ice was from two to three feet thick."

During the month of January the mercury was several times from 10 to 15 below zero, and only once during the month did it rise to 32. Long Island Sound and the Chesapeake were so completely ice-bound as to be impassable with horses and sleighs."

Woman's Rights in Nebraska.—The lower branch of the Nebraska legislature, on the 25th ult., after a long debate, passed a bill giving women a right to vote. A letter in the New York Times, dated at the Capital, Jan. 25, says:

"Many of the members talk seriously of resigning their seats to-night, rather than sit one day longer with such a set of Women's rights fanatics. Many voted for it, doubtless, in jest. I understand there is some prospect of fun to-night's session, by putting a petition upon the speaker."

There is scarcely a lady here in favor of the bill. General Wm. Larimer, Jr., formerly of some notoriety in Pennsylvania, who, by the way, got into this body, was one of the ardent supporters of the bill. The old gentleman is to fine glee, and regards it as one of the smartest things of his life. What simpletons some men make of themselves!

The bill, however, was subsequently reconsidered and rejected, and on the 27th the legislature adjourned sine die.

Lumber Trade of Michigan.—The Port Huron (Michigan) Commercial states that, from a careful estimate, it appears that not less than five hundred millions of feet of pine lumber have been manufactured in Michigan during the past year.

The calculation may seem incredible, but it is susceptible of demonstration. —Chicago alone has received over three hundred million feet, and Chicago, through the lake and Erie, is the outlet of the lumber for the trade. At least one hundred million feet may be added for the lake ports in Wisconsin. And this leaves only one hundred million for home consumption and the Ohio, Canadian and Eastern markets. This includes the Green Bay supply, nearly all of which is drawn from Michigan soil, and is exclusive of the supply drawn from the stunted and punky forests which skirt a portion of the western shore of Lake Michigan.

St. Clair county manufactured over fifty millions feet of lumber, about five million feet of which is held over. The average price was about \$11 per thousand; showing the aggregate value of product in this single article to have been at least \$550,000.

The Supply of California Gold Exhausted.—It is stated that a merchant of San Francisco, who has pretty thoroughly explored the mining districts of that State, says that not one acre in a thousand throughout the mining region has, as yet, ever been prospected, and that thousands of years must elapse before the mines will give out from the reason that there is not sufficient water to enable men to exhaust them.

Manufactured Brains.—There are eight hundred tons of brains in the market of London, which turn out about three hundred tons per week, or 150,000 dozen through the year.

Printing in the Woods.—The Wisconsin Mirror is printed in the woods. There is not a dwelling, except that of the editor, within half a mile. The wild foliage of the forest looks over the office, and wild game is all around it. Still, the editor is a cheerful spirit, and expects a large volume to appear.

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL.



GETTYSBURG:
MONDAY, FEB. 25, 1866.

To Our Friends in the Country.

We would be under obligations to our friends in the different parts of the County, if they would communicate to us any matters of interest which may occur in their vicinity, whether they be general or local. Many things transpire, that we do not hear of, which might be of considerable assistance to the public, and add interest to the 'Sentinel.' Will our friends comply with the request?

The funeral of an endeared relative has delayed the issue of our paper to-day.

We are indebted to D. MELLINGER, and Wm. KING, Esquires, for copies of the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools.

The trial of Geo. W. HARRIS, of this place for stabbing EDWARD HARRIS, at Emmitsburg, last fall, took place at Frederick last week. He was convicted, and sentenced to eight months' imprisonment in the County Jail. The Prosecuting Attorney (Lynch) for the Commonwealth; Maulsby and Lingo for defendant.

Washington's Birth Day.—Friday last, the anniversary of the Birth of Washington, was quite a lively one in our town. A large number of our country friends were in on the occasion, and the day being a very pleasant one, the streets were crowded. The "Blues" paraded, and made a handsome appearance. They marched to St. James' Church, where the Farewell Address was read by Capt. C. H. BURNHAM, and an address delivered by DAVID WILLS, Esq. The church was crowded, and there was very general satisfaction with the exercises on the occasion.

The Schools.—The fine sleighing of the past few weeks has rendered our town, as a general matter, quite lively. Among the very pleasant visits made from the country, has been a number of the Public Schools from neighboring townships. On the 14th, Miss Heagen's school, in Freedom township; on Thursday last, Mr. Eyer's, of Cumberland; and on Friday, Mr. Allison's, of Cumberland. Mr. Handricks, of Freedom, and Mr. Bieschke, of Cumberland, visited town in sleighs and sleighs. The "boys and girls" appear to enjoy this new movement very much.

They gave us some excellent specimens of vocal music, and as they passed the several printing offices, gave hearty cheers for the "Press." They have "learned far enough" to know the worth of that institution.

Sales of Property.—The house and lot of Samuel Johnson in Bordersville, was sold to John Eppelman for \$1090, and also 14 acres of land lying along the Whitesboro road, to the same person, for \$100 per acre. Henry Crist sold his house and lot for \$1000 to Eliza Penrose; and John Dalt his house and lot to Samuel Johnson for \$900. The three-acre lot sold by J. J. Wills, Esq., to Walker & Brother, brought \$150.50 per acre, instead of \$100.50, as published last week.

On Wednesday afternoon last, Mr. NICHOLAS MILLER, aged about 50 years, residing in Bachman's valley, Carroll county, attempted to get on the cars whilst moving at the Hanover Junction, when his feet slipped and he fell, and was dragged some distance with one leg upon the track, and before he could be extricated, the whole train passed over it, crushing and mangling it in a most shocking manner. We have not heard of him since.

Gov. Shannon, of Kansas, left Washington on Monday last, for that Territory. He carries with him orders from the War Department, to Col. Sumner, to supply him with U. S. troops in the event of disturbances arising in Kansas. The President appears determined to enforce order. There are 800 troops at Fort Leavenworth and 400 at Fort Riley, all of which are to be called out if the circumstances demand a resort to extreme measures.

They had another snow-storm at the East in the beginning of last week. A despatch from Boston on Monday night says, "we have had a heavy gale for the past 40 hours. The railroads are all blocked up with snow, and we have had no Southern mail since Saturday."

The U. S. Steamer Arctic, which left New York on the 11th inst., in search of the missing steamer Pacific, put into Halifax on Monday last, her propeller having become disabled. She reports no news of the Pacific.

The steamer Alabama also arrived at Halifax on Wednesday, from the search for the Pacific. She crossed the banks in latitude 43 degrees, but saw nothing of the missing steamer.

At London, (Canada West,) on the 16th, the boiler in M. Anderson & Co's manufactory exploded, blowing the building to atoms, and burying thirty men in the ruins. Five were taken out dead, and nine seriously wounded.

Mrs. Caroline Lee Hunt, the American, died on the 11th inst., at Marianna, Florida.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

On Wednesday, the Senate re-assembled after their adjournment from the Friday preceding. Not much business was done. In the House of Representatives there was not a quorum present, and they adjourned till Thursday.

The Liquor Bill.—The license law, to which we referred last week, finally passed the Senate on Thursday last, 19 to 11. It will probably be modified somewhat in the House, but the expectations are, that the amendments may be adopted by the Senate.

The citizens of Taneytown have had meetings to try and have a railroad from Littlestown to their place, if the Littlestowners succeed in having a railroad to Hanover.

A young medical student in Philadelphia, named Wilmo, was convicted last week of robbing a companion of his wardrobe, and sentenced to an imprisonment of eighteen months in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Startling Fact.—There was a very heavy import of dry goods at New York during last week—their value being reckoned at two millions and a half of dollars; being a million and a half more than in the corresponding week of last year. The total amount of dry goods entered at New York thus far in 1856 has been \$16,237,213, being nearly seven millions more than during the same time in 1855.

We regret to notice in the Pittsburg paper, that READE WASHINGTON, Esq., a member of the bar there, has died. He was formerly of Chambersburg.

Robbery in a Car.—On the 16th inst., Mr. H. R. Hemingway, of Chicago, was robbed of \$3,500, while going to Albany in the early train from Schenectady. The money was in the carpet bag, and \$2,000 of it was in specie. He was asleep when the robbery was committed.

The Whig General Committee of New York perfected its organization on Thursday evening, and the interchange of sentiment upon the occasion showed that there are still many zealous supporters of the stanch old platform of the party. A movement is also on foot for re-appointing all who agree in sentiment upon the broad national doctrines of the Whig party, for the purpose of presenting to the Union a nucleus around which a general rally may take place, and thereby perfecting a strong organization, ready for action in the ensuing campaign.

The American National Council was in session for several days at Philadelphia last week. There was a great deal of warm discussion and excitement between the Northern and the Southern branches of the Order on the subject of Slavery, and a breach appeared inevitable. However, on Thursday, the whole of the original platform of the Order was thrown aside, and a new one adopted, 208 to 77. This is more liberal in some particulars than the former.

The National Nominating Convention met on Friday, and was organized. Considerable difficulty arose about the admission of the Pennsylvania delegation, which was not settled at our last accounts.

A Republican National Convention assembled at Pittsburg on Friday and was organized by the appointment of Francis P. Blair as President, and a Vice President from each State represented. We have, as yet, no account of their further proceedings.

Philanthropy Rewarded.—It is said that Miss Andrews, who went from Syracuse to Norfolk during the prevalence of the yellow fever plague in that city last summer, and who, at the risk of her own life, rendered so much service to the unfortunate victims of the epidemic, is about to be married to a gentleman of wealth and position residing at Norfolk.

Result of Careless Driving.—The sleigh of Col. R. Patterson, of Pittsburg, in which he and his wife were proceeding to a funeral, on Tuesday, was run into by two wagons, the drivers of which were running a race. The pole of one of them struck Col. Patterson in the back, just below the right shoulder blade, throwing him several feet forward into the air, and precipitating him senseless upon the ground. Mrs. Patterson was thrown upon the opposite side of the sleigh, but was not seriously injured. The sleigh was run over by the wagon and literally broken into fragments. Col. Patterson, who is the sheriff of Allegheny county, Pa., had several of his ribs broken, and it is feared his lungs are injured. At last accounts he was lying in a dangerous condition. Three of the persons who were driving the wagons have been arrested.

The Treasurer of Grant county, Wisconsin, was going up to the Capitol with that county's State tax (\$18,000) in specie boxes at his feet in the stage, when he discovered that the bottoms of both the stage and the boxes were broken, and all the specie gone!

Monument to Henry Clay.—Since the inauguration of the magnificent equestrian statue to the memory of Andrew Jackson, some of the citizens of New Orleans have made a move toward erecting a monument to Henry Clay on one of the public squares of that city.

An account was published some time since, of the murder near Warrenton, Mississippi, of Mr. Basil H. Gordon, assistant Engineer of the North Mississippi Railroad. Circumstances have since transpired, which led to the arrest of a young man near Dover, Delaware, on Thursday last, named Worrell, aged about 26; whose parents live in that place. There is but little doubt of his guilt, as some of the property of the murdered man was found in his possession. He was taken to the West.

The width of the Mississippi at St. Louis is 1,900 feet at the narrowest point. The deepest water is 60 feet.

Congress.

The time of the Senate was principally occupied on Monday and Tuesday, with Kansas affairs. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, made a speech during those days, in which he attributed the disorders and bloodshed which have so sadly disturbed that Territory to the unlawful invasion of citizens of Missouri, who interfered with elections and controlled the polls. He insisted that the emigrants from the free States violated no law or rule of justice; and that if citizens from Southern States should migrate to Kansas with their slaves, they would meet no resistance from Northern men. After the conclusion of his speech, the subject was postponed until to-day.

On Wednesday, the Central American Question was resumed and debated by Messrs. Butler, Crittenden, Wilson, and Mason. Mr. Crittenden thought it would be time enough for our Government to adopt decided measures when England gave evidence of any resolve to assume practical dominion over any of the Territory. He thought that there was no great danger of England's oversteering to change the present shadow of a protectorate of Mosquito into a substance, at the cost of a war with this country. He believed that the Ministers of that Power were too wise, too discreet, and had too much at heart the interests of commerce, of the world, and of humanity. On motion of Mr. Ball, who wished to give his views upon the subject, the discussion was adjourned to Tuesday next (to-morrow).

On Tuesday, a discussion of some length, and a very animated one, occurred upon a resolution of the Committee of Elections asking authority to send for persons and papers in reference to the contested election of Reeder and Whitfield, from Kansas. A motion to re-commit the resolution, with instructions to report the grounds of the request, failed by a tie vote. The subject occupied the whole sitting.

On Wednesday, the resolution was adopted, then reconsidered, and finally re-committed to the committee with instructions. A resolution to elect a Chaplain to the House, was indefinitely postponed. They will not, therefore, have a regular Chaplain for the present Congress. This determination seems to have been made with a view to a continuance of the system of alternate service by the clergymen of the city.

On Thursday, this whimsical House charged their mind on the subject of a Chaplain, and determined to elect one. On the second trial, the Rev. Daniel Walden of New York, a revolutionary soldier, distanced his sixteen competitors, and was elected. He is in his 94th year, and has been a Congressional minister for more than twenty years.

The manumission of slaves in Georgia is forbidden by a statute of that commonwealth. Persons desirous of freeing their slaves have heretofore been the habit of conveying them to Ohio, Pennsylvania, or some other free State, and there executing the requisite deeds. It has also been the practice of persons desirous of liberating their slaves after death to leave provisions in their wills for their conveyance to some free State and manumission there. A bill has just passed the Georgia Senate which forbids both practices, and declares null and void all such posthumous bequests.

Attempt to Assassinate the Archbishop of Cuba.—The Havana Press, of the 12th inst., has an account of an attempt to assassinate Senor Don Clara, the Archbishop of Cuba, communicated to that paper by a correspondent writing under that name, of Holguin, Feb. 1st. After announcing his arrival there, the writer says:

On the evening after his arrival he preached an eloquent sermon in the parish church; in the course of which he took occasion to laud the people for their piety and general good conduct. The church was completely full. As the Archbishop left the church the people flocked around him as usual, and among others several pious women, all waiting for an opportunity to kiss the ring on his finger. At this moment a man al-

bowed his way through the crowd up to the Archbishop, expressing, by his looks and manner, a desire to receive the holy father's benediction. As he was in the act of stooping to kiss the ring, he suddenly drew a clasp knife and stabbed the Archbishop in the face. The venerable prelate fell senseless to the ground.

The wretched assassin, not content with this, but blinded by rage, endeavored to strike his victim anew, but at this critical moment a private soldier belonging to the garrison, stationed in the town, threw himself between the two, and succeeded in apprehending the assassin and leading him off to prison. The clasp knife was afterwards found upon the ground, and near it the Archbishop's ring. The assassin's name is Antonio Torres, a native of the Canary Islands, of low stature, and aged about thirty-five years. The wound being near the upper part of the ear, and stretches obliquely down the middle of the face.

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Something of a Family.—A correspondent of the Urbana Citizen writes from Bourbon county, Ky., about a family as follows:

"The old gentleman is a native of Maryland, and is now in his 70th year; was brought in the State of Kentucky when quite young, and has raised his family in the above county, consisting of six sons and three daughters."

He then proceeds to describe the family, all of whom are six feet in height, the tallest being six feet 11 1/2 inches, and the lowest (a daughter) six feet two inches—the aggregate height of the whole of them being in number, being seventy feet. The father weighs 200 lbs.; the mother 250, and the children from 150 to 250 lbs. Their aggregate weight is 6,500 lbs. The writer adds:

"The family are all living except the youngest daughter, are all wealthy, and of the first families of Kentucky. I must add, that several of the grandchildren are over six and a half feet, and still growing."

Singular Death of the Late Minister of Peru.—The Pittsburg Intelligencer has received a letter from Lima, Peru, dated January 9, 1856, giving the following account of the singular death of the late Minister of this country:

"The late Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru to the United States, who returned to this country about six months ago, died lately in Lima in a singular manner. While asleep he swallowed three of his false teeth, with the gold band which confined them, and died from the effects shortly after. Efforts were made to extract the teeth, but without success."

A Chinese Boy at Norfolk.—The U. S. steamer Powhatan, which arrived at Norfolk on Thursday last, from China, has on board a Chinese boy about seven years of age, who was captured in August last, in the fight between the Powhatan's boats and those of the British squadron with the piratical junk. He was taken from on board a junk carrying 20 guns, a few minutes before she blew up and killed three men of the Powhatan and wounded several others, two of whom died soon after. The loss of the pirate in the battle was about 700. The junk was loaded with a large amount of treasure, beside silk, opium, &c., which was all lost.

Death at Table.—On Sunday morning, the 10th inst., Levi D. Taylor, residing near Warren Creek Spring, Somerset county, Md., suddenly died while sitting at the breakfast-table. He had not been sick, and exhibited no pain at the time. He was about 57 years old.

The Brigantine House, on the Brigantine Beach, New Jersey, occupied by Major Niles, was entirely washed away by a storm on Thursday last, and is carrying off in its long black ridge from the battery almost to Union Square.

Dates from Vera Cruz to the 11th

From the Fejee Islands.

A few days ago we published an account of some horrible massacres at the Fejee Islands. By the arrival of the U States ship-of-war John Adams, Commander Spatwell, at Panama, on the 23d inst., from those islands, we hear that the authors of the bloody deeds have been severely punished. The Panama Star says:

The United States ship John Adams left this port in July last, bound to the Fejee Islands, to inquire into and seek reparation for many cruelties committed by the natives inhabiting those islands, and to demand indemnity for the plunder of several American ships trading and fishing in the Fejeean Archipelago.

The obstinate and refractory nature of these savages demanding the exercise of vigorous and harsh measures, the commander of the John Adams deemed it expedient to teach them their obligations to the human race, and did so in a manner that made some impression upon them, and which, it is to be hoped, they will long remember. During the cruising of the John Adams in the Fejee group of islands five sharp engagements took place between her crew and the cannibals of Polynesia, in which American valor was always victorious.

Five of their largest towns were burnt, and all the houses therein reduced to ashes. We learn that an important treaty has been ratified between Commander Boutwell and Tui Vite or Thokambau, the King of Fejee, on behalf of the American Government, the particulars of which have not transpired.

The visit of this ship to the Fejee Islands has resulted in re-establishing order and restoring the confidence of American citizens residing there.

We also find the following paragraph in the Valparaiso Mercury, of Dec. 30: The American corvette John Adams came in on the 21st, forty-four days from the Fejee Islands. She was here in February last. She returns from a visit of punishment to the Fejeeans, on account of depredations committed by them on whale ships and their crews wrecked on their coasts. It is hoped the severity of the lesson may be effective to restrain the propensities of these cannibals for the future.

The Fejee Islands form a group in the South Pacific Ocean, east of the New Hebrides, between latitude 15 degrees 30 minutes, and 19 degrees 30 minutes south, and longitude 177 degrees east and 178 degrees west. The entire group comprises altogether 154 islands, 65 of which are inhabited. They are the Eastern and Asona groups, the latter forming the west side of the archipelago. There are numerous spacious outlets or passages to and from the central space, enclosed by the group, known as the Goro Sea. Two of the islands only are of large size, namely, Viti Levu and Paou (Paou) or Sandwallow Islands. Among the others may be mentioned Vana, Kandaboo, Oroloa, Bau or Anbow, Muthuata, and Goro; some of the others, though smaller, are populous.

The inhabitants of these islands are a barbarous and savage race, remarkable for cruelty, deceit and cowardice. They are also extremely covetous and addicted to lying. Human sacrifices are frequent among them, and cannibalism is common. The Fejeeans are ruled by chiefs, to whom great deference is paid, and who in turn appear to acknowledge the supremacy of the Chief of Ambow, who has recently assumed the title of Tui Viti, King of the Fejeeans. The missionaries have made great progress in the vindictive group. The towns of the islands are usually fortified with strong palisades, and have but two entrances, in which are gates, the passage being so narrow as to admit of only one person at a time. The population of the islands is estimated at 133,000.

The Outrages at the Fejee Islands.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from the Fejee Islands, thus speaks of some of the outrages for which the United States ship John Adams recently destroyed several towns:

Now reached us of the ship Oase, of Nantucket, being wrecked at Turtle Island, and twenty-eight persons on board of her killed. The Charles Doggett, trading in the group, was boarded by the natives, and nine killed. The captain and two of the hands of the ship Amiable Josephine were murdered at one of the adjacent islands. The captain of a schooner from Tahiti and his mate were killed. The brig Juno, arriving at these islands and the captain coming on shore in his boat, was secured with the boat's crew, and in danger of being killed, when we called a meeting and ransomed him at a high rate; but unfortunately previous to our arrival at the spot nine were killed. The Blackbird was forcibly taken and her crew thrown overboard and killed struggling in the water.

One of our boats, on a trading cruise to the other islands, had three hands killed, and the fourth taken on shore and put to a slow and cruel death. A trading vessel belonging to an American, put into a harbor for water at one of the islands, and while there was attacked, his wife murdered, and the brains of his infant child knocked out on a stone before his eyes, and he was only spared to repair their misdeeds, being a handy man in that respect. Another of our community was killed, and the tombs of his arms and legs stuck in the sand and fired at.

A boat containing four of our number anchored at one of the windward islands at dark, and was attacked by the natives. Three were killed, and the fourth shot in the leg and carried on shore with his companions. The next day he was obliged to witness the horrible feast they were making upon the bodies of his comrades, and to listen to the praises bestowed on the flesh of his friends. The following day they cut off one of his legs, and compelled him to sit and see it devoured; and on the third day they finished him.

Printing in the Woods.—The Wisconsin Mirror is printed in the woods. There is not a dwelling, except that of the editor, within half a mile. The wild foliage of the forest looks over the office, and wild game is around it. Still, the editor is in fine spirits, and expects a large village to spring up.

The Portland State of Maine says that by the end of this year there will be a continuous line of railway from the Atlantic ocean at Portland to Iowa city, a distance of 1,435 miles, making it, it says, the most magnificent line of railway in the globe.

A Melancholy Case of Poisoning.

The Pittsfield, (Mass.) Eagle gives the following account of a melancholy case of poisoning, which occurred in the town of Richmond recently:

It seems that Dr. Jennings had occasion to administer strychnine to a patient on Thursday, the 31st ult., and on his return home left his medicine case, containing the powder, which was used, in his study, a room which the family are not allowed to enter. At the time the only daughter of Dr. J., a beautiful child of nine years, was ill with some slight disorder, for which Dr. J.'s powder had been prescribed. Her little brother thinking to play doctor, ventured into the prohibited room, took out the fatal powder and offered them to his sister, who refused them. One of them, however, dropped on the floor by the table, and a Mrs. J., supposing it to be one of the Dover's powder, picked it up, placed it with them, and afterwards gave it as such to her daughter. The result was, of course, her death in a short time, and before the physicians who had been summoned could arrive.

A Missouri Heroine in Oregon.

The accounts received some time ago from the Indian war in Oregon mentioned the heroic defence of herself and child, by a Mrs. Harris, against the Indians, after her husband had been slain. Her husband was killed by the first fire of the Indians, and Mrs. Harris, with her daughter, who, also, was severely wounded, undismayed by the fearful odds against them, barred the doors of their cabin, and, loading and firing their guns, in sight of the husband and father's weeping corpse, fought the savages for eight hours, when they were relieved by the arrival of a friendly party. She killed several of the red devils, and kept up such a hot fire on the rest as to prevent them from approaching near enough to set the cabin on fire, which they repeatedly attempted to do.

This heroic woman was the daughter of James Young, an old settler of Lafayette county, Missouri, whence she moved, with her husband, to Oregon in 1852. Such a heroine deserves all the honor that can be awarded to her, and Congress should grant her a handsome pension for life.—*St. Louis News, Feb. 8.*

Gold Winters.

The Philadelphia Inquirer contains some extracts from an old journal which shows that there were some very severe winters previous to 1793. We quote:

"The whole winter of 1783 was intensely cold. The whole Delaware was closed from the 26th of December to the 10th of March. The winters of 1795 and 1797 were tolerably mild. There were some cold days of course.

"The winters of 1784 and 1785 were tolerably mild, notwithstanding much snow fell.

"The winter of 1783 was long and severe. The Delaware closed as early as the 25th of November, and continued ice-bound until the 18th of March. The mercury was several times below zero.

"The winter of 1782 was also very cold. The Delaware froze over in one night opposite the city.

"The winter of 1781 was very mild, but the spring was cold and backward.

"The whole winter of 1780 was intensely cold. The Delaware was closed from the 1st of December to the 14th of March. The ice was from two to three feet thick. During the month of January the mercury was several times from 10 to 15 below zero, and only once during the month did it rise to 32. Long Island Sound and the Chesapeake were so completely ice-bound as to be passable with horses and sleighs."

Woman's Rights in Nebraska.

The lower branch of the Nebraska legislature, on the 25th ult., after a long debate, passed a bill giving women a right to vote. A letter in the New York Times, dated at the Capital, Jan. 25, says:

"Many of the members talk seriously of resigning their seats to-night, rather than sit one day longer with such a set of Woman's rights fanatics. Many voted for it, doubtless, in just. I understand there is some prospect of fun in to-night's session, by putting a petition upon the speaker. There is scarcely a lady here in favor of the bill. General Wm. Larimer, Jr., formerly of some notoriety in Pennsylvania, who, by the way, got into this body, was one of the ardent supporters of the bill. The old gentleman is in fine glee, and regards it as one of the smartest things of his life. What simpletons some men make of themselves."

The bill, however, was subsequently reconsidered and rejected, and on the 27th the legislature adjourned sine die.

Lumber Trade of Michigan.

The Port Huron (Michigan) Commercial states that, from a careful estimate, it appears that not less than five hundred millions of feet of pine lumber have been manufactured in Michigan during the past year.

The calculation may seem incredible, but it is susceptible of demonstration. Chicago alone has received over three hundred million feet, and Chicago, though the most extensive, is but one of the marts for the trade. At least one hundred million feet may be added for the lake ports in Wisconsin. And this leaves only one hundred million for home consumption and the Ohio, Canadian and Eastern markets. This includes the Green Bay supply, nearly all of which is drawn from Michigan soil, and is exclusive of the supply drawn from the stunted and puny forests which skirt a portion of the western shore of Lake Michigan. St. Clair county manufactured over fifty millions feet of lumber, about nine million feet of which is sold over. The average price was about \$11 per thousand; showing the aggregate value of product in this single article to have been at least \$550,000.

The Supply of California Gold Exhausted.—It is stated that a merchant of San Francisco, who has pretty thoroughly explored the mining districts of that State, says that not one ore in a thousand fulfils the mining requirements, and that, over the prospect, and that thousands of years must elapse before the mines will give out, from the reason that there never will be water sufficient to enable us to exhaust them.

Manufacture of Brown.—There are eight manufacturing firms of brown in the town of Portland, Me., which turn out about three hundred dozen per week, or 150,000 dozen through the year.



GETTYSBURG:

MONDAY, FEB. 25, 1856.

To Our Friends in the Country.

We would be under obligations to our friends in the different parts of the County, if they would communicate to us any matters of interest which may occur in their vicinity, whether they be general or local. Many things transpire, that we do not hear of, which might be of considerable satisfaction to the public, and add interest to the "SENTINEL." Will our friends comply with the request?

The funeral of an endeared relative has delayed the issue of our paper to-day.

We are indebted to D. MELLINGER, and WM. KING, Esquires, for copies of the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools.

The trial of Geo. W. MYERS, of this place for stabbing EDWARD HALL, at Emmitsburg, last fall, took place at Frederick last week. He was convicted, and sentenced to eight months' imprisonment in the County Jail. The Prosecuting Attorney (Lyuch) for the Commonwealth; Manly and Lowe for defendant.

Washington's Birth Day. Friday last, the anniversary of the Birth of Washington, was quite a lively one in our town. A large number of our country friends were in on the occasion; and the day being a very pleasant one, the streets were crowded. The "Blues" paraded, and made a handsome appearance. They marched to St. James' Church, where the Farewell Address was read by Capt. C. H. BUEHLER, and an address delivered by DAVID WILLS, Esq. The church was crowded, and there was very general satisfaction with the exercises on the occasion.

The Schools. The fine sleighing of the past few weeks has rendered our town, as a general matter, quite lively. Among the very pleasant visits made from the country, has been a number of the Public Schools from neighboring townships. On the 14th, Miss Hengen's school, in Freedom township; on Thursday last, Mr. Eyle's, of Cumberland; and on Friday, Mr. Allison's, of Cumberland, Mr. Hendricks', of Freedom, and Mr. Biesecker's, of Cumberland, visited town in sleighs and sleds. The "boys and girls" appear to enjoy this new movement very much. They gave us some excellent specimens of vocal music, and as they passed the several printing-offices, gave hearty cheers for the "Press." They have "learned far enough" to know the worth of that Institution.

Sales of Property. The house and lot of Samuel Johnson in Boudersville, was sold to John Eppelman for \$1000, and also 14 acres of land lying along the Whitestown road, to the same person, for \$100 per acre. Henry Crist sold his house and lot for \$1000 to Elisha Penrose; and John Dull his house and lot to Samuel Johnson for \$900. The three-acre lot sold by J. J. Wills, Esq., to Walker & Brother, brought \$150.50 per acre, instead of \$100.50, as published last week.

On Wednesday afternoon last, Mr. NICHOLAS MILLER, aged about 50 years, residing in Bachman's valley, Carroll county, attempted to get on the cars whilst moving at the Hanover Junction, when his feet slipped and he fell, and was dragged some distance with one leg upon the track, and before he could be extricated, the whole train passed over it, crushing and mangleing it in a most shocking manner. We have not heard of him since.

Gov. Shannon, of Kansas, left Washington on Monday last, for that Territory. He carries with him orders from the War Department, to Col. Sumner, to supply him with U. S. troops in the event of disturbances arising in Kansas. The President appears determined to enforce order. There are 800 troops at Fort Leavenworth and 400 at Fort Riley, all of which are to be called out if the circumstances demand a resort to extreme measures.

They had an other snow-storm at the East in the beginning of last week. A despatch from Boston on Monday night says, "we have had a heavy gale for the past 40 hours. The railroads are all blocked up with snow, and we have had no Southern mail since Saturday."

The U. S. Steamer Arctic, which left New York on the 11th inst., in search of the missing steamer Pacific, put into Halifax on Monday last, her propeller having become disabled. She reports no news of the Pacific.

The steamer Alabama also arrived at Halifax on Wednesday, from the search for the Pacific. She crossed the banks in latitude 45 degrees, but saw nothing of the missing steamer.

At London, (Canada West,) on the 16th, the boiler in M. Anderson & Co's manufactory exploded, blowing the building to atoms, and burying thirty men in the ruins. Five were taken out dead, and nine seriously wounded.

Mrs. Caroline Lee Hantz, the Antiochian, died on the 11th inst., at Marianna, Florida.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

On Wednesday, the Senate re-assembled after their adjournment from the Friday preceding. Not much business was done. In the House of Representatives there was not a quorum present, and they adjourned till Thursday.

The Liquor Bill.

The license law, to which we referred last week, finally passed the Senate on Thursday last, 19 to 11. It will probably be modified somewhat in the House, but the expectations are, that the amendments may be adopted by the Senate.

The citizens of Taneytown have had meetings to try and have a railroad from Littlestown to their place, if the Little-towners succeed in having a railroad to Hanover.

A young medical student in Philadelphia, named Wilson, was convicted last week of robbing a companion of his wardrobe, and sentenced to an imprisonment of eighteen months in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Starting Fact.

There was a very heavy import of dry goods at New York during last week—their value being recorded at two millions and a half of dollars; before a million and a half more than in the corresponding week of last year. The total amount of dry goods entered at New York thus far in 1856 has been \$16,237,213, being nearly seven millions more than during the same time in 1855.

We regret to notice in the Pittsburg papers, that READE WASHINGTON, Esq., a member of the bar there, has died. He was formerly of Chambersburg.

Robbery in a Car.—On the 16th inst., Mr. H. R. Hemingway, of Chicago, was robbed of \$3,500, while going to Albany in the early train from Schenectady. The money was in the carpet bag, and \$2,000 of it was in specie. He was asleep when the robbery was committed.

The Whig General Committee of New York perfected its organization on Thursday evening, and the interchange of sentiment upon the occasion showed that there are still many zealous supporters of the stanch old platform of the party. A movement is also on foot for re-uniting all who agree in sentiment upon the broad national doctrines of the Whig party, for the purpose of presenting to the Union a nucleus around which a general rally may take place, and thereby perfecting a strong organization, ready for action in the ensuing campaign.

The American National Council was in session for several days at Philadelphia last week. There was a great deal of warm discussion and excitement between the Northern and the Southern branches of the Order on the subject of Slavery, and a breach appeared inevitable. However, on Thursday, the whole of the original platform of the Order was thrown aside, and a new one adopted, 108 to 77. This is more liberal in some particulars than the former.

The National Nominating Convention met on Friday, and was organized. Considerable difficulty arose about the admission of the Pennsylvania delegation, which was not settled at our last accounts.

A Republican National Convention assembled at Pittsburg on Friday and was organized by the appointment of Francis P. Blair as President, and a Vice President from each State represented. We have, as yet, no account of their further proceedings.

Philanthropy Recorded.—It is said that Miss Andrews, who went from Syracuse to Norfolk during the prevalence of the yellow fever plague in that city last summer, and who, at the risk of her own life, rendered so much service to the unfortunate victims of the epidemic, is about to be married to a gentleman of wealth and position residing at Norfolk.

Result of Carless Driving.—The sleigh of Col. H. Patterson, of Pittsburg, in which he and his wife were proceeding to a funeral, on Tuesday, was run into by two wagons, the drivers of which were running a race. The pole of one of them struck Col. Patterson in the back, just below the right shoulder blade, throwing him several feet forward into the air, and precipitating him senseless upon the ground. Mrs. Patterson was thrown out on the opposite side of the sleigh, but was not seriously injured. The sleigh was run over by the wagon and literally broken into fragments. Col. Patterson, who is the sheriff of Allegheny county, Pa., had several of his ribs broken, and it is feared his lungs are injured. At last accounts he was lying in a dangerous condition. Three of the persons who were driving the wagons have been arrested.

The Treasurer of Grant county, Wisconsin, was going up to the Capital with that county's State tax (\$16,000) in specie boxes at his feet in the stage, when he discovered that the bottoms of both the stage and the boxes were broken, and all the specie gone!

Monument to Henry Clay.—Since the inauguration of the magnificent equestrian statue to the memory of Andrew Jackson, some of the citizens of New Orleans have made a move toward erecting a monument to Henry Clay on one of the public squares of that city.

Congress.

The time of the Senate was principally occupied on Monday and Tuesday, with Kansas affairs. Mr. Wilson, of Mass., made a speech during those days, in which he attributed the disorders and bloodshed which have so sadly disturbed that Territory to the unlawful invasion of citizens of Missouri, who interfered with elections and controlled the polls. He insisted that the emigrants from the free States violated no law or rule of justice; and that if citizens from Southern States should migrate to Kansas with their slaves, they would meet no resistance from Northern men. After the conclusion of his speech, the subject was postponed until to-day.

On Wednesday, the Central American Question was resumed and debated by Messrs. Butler, Crittenden, Wilson, and Mason. Mr. Crittenden thought it would be time enough for our Government to adopt decided measures when England gave evidence of any resolve to assume practical dominion over any of the Territory. He thought that there was no great danger of England's ever attempting to change her present shadow of a protectorate of Mosquito into a substance, at the cost of a war with this country. He believed that the Ministers of that Power were too wise, too discreet, and had too much at heart the interests of commerce, of the world, and of humanity. On motion of Mr. Ball, who wished to give his views upon the subject, the discussion was adjourned to Tuesday next (to-morrow).

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, a discussion of some length, and a very animated one, occurred upon a resolution of the Committee of Elections asking authority to send for persons and papers in reference to the contested election of Reader and Whitfield, from Kansas. A motion to reconsider the resolution, with instructions to report the grounds of the request, failed by a tie vote. The subject occupied the whole sitting.

On Wednesday, the resolution was adopted, then reconsidered, and finally re-committed to the committee with instructions. A resolution to elect a Chaplain to the House, was indefinitely postponed. They will not, therefore, have a regular Chaplain for the present Congress. This determination seems to have been made with a view to a continuance of the system of alternate service by the clergymen of the city.

On Thursday, this whimsical House charged their mind on the subject of a Chaplain, and determined to elect one. On the second trial, the Rev. Daniel Walden, of New York, a revolutionary soldier, distanced his sixteen competitors, and was elected. He is in his 94th year, and has been a Congressional minister for more than twenty years.

The manumission of slaves in Georgia is forbidden by a statute of that commonwealth. Persons desirous of freeing their slaves have heretofore been the habit of conveying them to Ohio, Pennsylvania, or some other free State, and there exercise the requisite deeds. It has also been the practice of persons desirous of liberating their slaves after death to leave provision in their wills for their conveyance to some free State and manumission there. A bill has just passed the Georgia Senate which forbids both practices, and declares null and void all such posthumous bequests.

Attempt to Assassinate the Archbishop of Cuba.—The Havana Prensa, of the 12th inst., has an account of an attempt to assassinate Senor Don Clara, the Archbishop of Cuba, communicated to that paper by a correspondent writing under date of Holguin, Feb. 1st. After announcing his arrival there, the writer says:

On the evening after his arrival he preached an eloquent sermon in the parish church, in the course of which he took occasion to laud the people for their piety and general good conduct. The church was completely full. As the Archbishop left the church the people flocked around him as usual, and among others several pious women, all waiting for an opportunity to kiss the ring on his finger. At this moment a man elbowed his way through the crowd up to the Archbishop, expressing, by his looks and manner, a desire to receive the holy father's benediction. As he was in the act of stooping to kiss the ring, he suddenly drew a clasp knife and stabbed the Archbishop in the face. The venerable prelate fell senseless to the ground.

The wretched assassin, not content with this, but blinded by rage, endeavored to strike his victim anew, but at this critical moment a private soldier belonging to the garrison, stationed in the town, threw himself between the two, and succeeded in apprehending the assassin and leading him off to prison. The clasp knife was afterwards found upon the ground, and near it the Archbishop's ring. The assassin's name is Antonio Torres, a native of the Canary Islands, of low stature, and aged about thirty-five years. The wound begins near the upper part of the ear, and stretches obliquely down the middle of the face.

An account was published some time since, of the murder near Warren, Missouri, of Mr. Basil H. Gordon, assistant Engineer of the North Missouri Railroad. Circumstances have since transpired, which led to the arrest of a young man near Dor, Delaware, on Thursday last, named Worrell, aged about 26, whose parents live in that place. There is but little doubt of his guilt, as some of the property of the murdered man was found in his possession. He was taken to the West.

The width of the Mississippi at St. Louis is 1,900 feet at the narrowest point. The deepest water is 60 feet.

Late from Europe.

The steamer Canada arrived on the evening of the 10th, with Liverpool dates to the 2d inst.

All accounts speak favorably for peace. The Peace Congress was to meet at Paris on the 18th. Baron Brunow and Count Orloff are the Russian plenipotentiaries. Lord Clarendon represents England; Marquis d'Azeglio, Sardinia; Count Buel Austria; M. Walewski, France; and Derwisch Pachá, Turkey.

The English Parliament met on the 31st. The speech of the Queen is a very meagre document, having in it but little of interest. She makes no allusion to American affairs.

There was a very large decline in Broad-stuffs. Four had fallen 2s. and Wheat 4d. a bushel.

The explanations made by Lord Clarendon in Parliament, on the subject of American affairs, seem to show that the British government will adhere to such positions as they have taken, and will throw the burden of an appeal to arms upon the United States. If the United States do not accept the proffered arbitration as to the meaning and intent of the treaty, they must treat it as a nullity or compel the British government to abandon the Bay Islands and the Mosquito protectorate. As to the enlistment question, our recent repetition of a demand for redress is not complied with, and, if satisfaction be not afforded, it belongs, of course, to us to take it. On this last subject a negotiation is still pending, or was so, at the latest dates. But it is contended that the British government will go on further than it has done towards affording us reparation on account of the grievance of which we complain.

Frozen to Death.—A letter from King and Queen county, Va., dated February 9th, after referring to the severity of the weather, says:

It has been difficult with many to procure the necessities of life—many have lost valuable cattle and other live stock; and still more melancholy, several of our citizens, and a number of slaves in this section, have been frozen to death and found dead in the fields.

Mr. Archer and Mr. Carlton, both of King and Queen, were found near their own houses frozen, one of them leaning against the drawers, which he had evidently attempted in vain to get over. The other had dismounted from his horse and opened his gate, when his horse got away from him, and he wandered a short distance in the snow, laid down and died.

A stout negro man was seen standing erect in a field, not far from a house, so long as to excite curiosity, and it was found on examination that he, too, was frozen to death.

Something of a Family. A correspondent of the Urbana Citizen writes from Bourbon county, Ky., about a family as follows:

"The old gentleman is a native of Maryland, and is now in his 70th year; was brought to the State of Kentucky when quite young, and has raised his family in the above county, consisting of six sons and three daughters."

He then proceeds to describe the family, all of whom are six feet in height, the tallest being six feet 11 inches, and the lowest (a daughter) six feet two inches—the aggregate height of the whole of them eleven in number, being seventy feet. The father weighs 200 lbs., the mother 250, and the children from 150 to 250 lbs. Their aggregate weight is 9,500 lbs. The writer adds:

"The family are all living except the youngest daughter, are all wealthy, and of the first families of Kentucky. I want to add, that several of the grandchildren are over six and a half feet, and still growing."

Singular Death of the Late Minister of Peru.—The Pittsburg Intelligencer has received a letter from Lima, Peru, dated January 9, 1856, giving the following account of the singular death of the late Minister of this country:

The late Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru to the United States, who returned to this country about six months ago, died lately in Lima in a singular manner. While asleep he swallowed three of his false teeth, with the gold band which confined them, and died from the efforts shortly after. Efforts were made to extract the teeth, but without success."

A Chinese Boy at Norfolk.—The U. S. steamer Powhatan, which arrived at Norfolk on Thursday last, from China, has on board a Chinese boy about seven years of age, who was captured in August last, in the fight between the Powhatan's boats and those of the British squadron with the piratical junk. He was taken from on board a junk carrying 20 guns, a few minutes before she blew up and killed three men of the Powhatan and wounded several others, two of whom died soon after. The loss of the pirates in the battle was about 700. The junk was loaded with a large amount of treasure, besides silks, opium, &c., which was all lost.

Death at Table.—On Sunday morning, the 10th inst., Levi D. Taylor, residing near Barren Creek Spring, Somerset county, Md., suddenly died while sitting at the breakfast table. He had not been sick, and exhibited no pain at the time. He was a good farmer and an excellent citizen. He was about 57 years old.

The Brigantine House, on the Brigantine Beach, New Jersey, occupied by Major Mills, was entirely washed away and carried out to sea during the recent heavy storm. It was not occupied at the time, and not a single article of furniture was saved. The house was put up by a company, and the loss, it is supposed, will not fall short of \$50,000.

From Nebraska.

Winter on the Frontier.—As we have said before, this winter has been unusually cold throughout the country. The Rev. William H. Goode, a missionary in Nebraska, in a letter dated at Omaha city, January 7th, thus writes to the N. York Commercial:

Here we are eight hundred miles up the Missouri river, amid the rigors of a winter almost or quite unparalleled in the recollections of settlers or savages. Such a season I have never before witnessed. An unusual amount of snow has fallen. The foundation was laid by a rain and sleet freezing suddenly, and covering the entire surface of the earth with a glaze of ice. This has been succeeded by alternate hyers of snow and sleet to the present time, forming an incrustation that bids fair to stand the season through. Rivers and creeks are firmly bridged with ice. Even the impracticable Platte is bound in chains.

Here, almost beyond the last range of timber, with no defence between us and the Rocky Mountains, the wintry blasts drive most furiously, gathering strength and chilliness in their passage over the vast fields of ice and snow till they strike the hut of the settler. All traces of roads are often obliterated by snow drifts, and we are to the hapless traveller who loses his way and becomes bewildered upon the trackless plains. I have heard of some ten or twelve deaths, occurring in this way, while many others are doubtless unreported. All nearly who have been exposed in travelling have had some of their members frozen. I myself have not escaped, as a disfigured face and lame hands and feet sufficiently attest. The Indians report an immense amount of snow upon the mountains.

Cold Weather at Pembina.—Mr. Burdick, member of the House from Pembina, informs us that he had received a letter from Pembina, stating that unprecedented cold weather has been experienced in that region this winter. The mercury in the thermometer for a week averaged 52 degrees below zero. The half breeds, who had started out on their winter hunt, were compelled to return to the settlement, owing to the severity of the weather, and they had also lost cattle and numerous horses from the same cause.—*St. Pauls (Min.) Dem. Feb. 7.*

Six Men to be Hung in one County.—The Yazoo (Miss.) Democrat says that the Circuit Court of that County recently adjourned, after a protracted session of four weeks. The criminal docket occupied nearly one-half of the term, there being a large amount of business on hand, the most of which was of the worst of crimes. Six men, three black and three white, were found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hung on the 16th of February, and one sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. The names of the condemned criminals are John Cotton, for the murder of Smith; Jack Lynch, for the murder of Wright; and Young C. Boyard, for the murder of his wife; the negroes for the murder of their master, Theophilus Pritchard.

In a Tight Place.—According to the last advices from Nicaragua, the Walker government is experiencing the difficulty which broke down Santa Anna in Mexico, and that is the want of money. Not a single soldier has received, since the opening of the campaign, anything more substantial than promises to pay. The additions to his army, instead of strengthening him, are likely to add to his difficulties. Some of the men are growing very urgent for money, and a government ban is a necessity which cannot be postponed. Want of funds has checked many a project as ambitious as that of Walker.

Melancholy State of Things.—There is said to be an unprecedented suffering among the poor of Richmond, Va. The Dispatch says notwithstanding the efforts that have been made to relieve the sufferings of the poor, there are now hundreds of helpless women and children in that city on the point of starvation, and crying piteously for bread and fuel. At almost every hour in the day, the office of the superintendent of streets is literally besieged with women, pleading piteously for fuel to keep their children and themselves from perishing with cold.

New Rice.—In the valley of the Rio Grande so severe a winter as the present has not been experienced for a long time. The river two hundred miles below Santa Fe is frozen over strong enough to bear loaded wagons. Along the valley there is general complaint of Indian depredations, especially in the Neuilla region. But a gross outrage by the whites gave rise to them.

Broadway, New York, is in a terrible condition. The ice has been picked up on either side of the street and piled up in the centre, leaving only a carriage way on each side. Of course all vehicles have to follow in procession at the pace of the slowest; and when one stops all must stop.

